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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 30 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ ... „ 15 „
6.30 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 7 Through Slow.	No. 9 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.33		12.25	4.10		
SHEK LUNG ... dep.	8.40		11.16		1.40	5.35		
Shum Chun ... dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	3.20	7.10	8.15	9.05
Sheung Shui ... dep.		8.13	4.37	11.53			8.23	9.13
Fanling ... dep.		8.18	4.41	11.56			8.27	9.16
Taipo Market ... dep.		8.25	4.52	12.06			8.33	
Taipo ... dep.		8.32	4.58	12.11			8.38	9.27
Shatin ... dep.		8.44	5.12	12.24			8.48	
Yaumati ... dep.		8.56	5.28	12.36			8.58	
Hung Hom ... dep.		9.02	5.32	12.43			7.02	
KOWLOON ... arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.50	7.05	9.52

Saturdays and Sundays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 22 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Lost Ferry leave ... H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.55	3.15	6.05
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	12.10	1.28	1.48	3.30	6.18
Hung Hom ... dep.	6.54		9.36	10.33		1.32	1.52		6.22
Yaumati ... dep.	7.00		9.43	10.40		1.36	1.58		6.27
Shatin ... dep.	7.11		9.56	10.52		1.48	2.10		6.38
Taipo ... dep.	7.23		10.09	11.04		2.01	2.21		6.52
Taipo Market dep.	7.27		10.15	11.08		2.05	2.25		6.56
Fanling ... dep.	7.37		10.23	11.17		2.14	2.34		6.04
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40		10.28	11.20		2.18	2.37		6.07
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.45		—	11.25		2.23	2.41		6.12
... dep.		8.50	11.00		12.55			4.15	
SHEK LUNG dep.		10.35	5.10		2.31			6.05	
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) ... arr.		11.45	6.24		3.40			7.15	

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* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	103 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24	44 „

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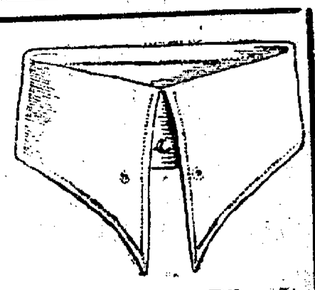

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TRADE OF HONGKONG.

DULL TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The stocks on the 6th inst. totalled 290 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135½ chests of Malwa, and 25 chests of Persian and Turkish. There were no exports during the intervals. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on September 6th was 49 chests of Patna and 209 chests of Benares. Five chests of Patna opium and 20 chests of Benares were boiled by Government Monopoly.

EXPORTS.

There is no change to report in the Feather trade, and no business in Cargo Ginger, Galangal, Cassia Oil nor Star Aniseed Oil. The trade in Gall Nuts is also at a standstill. There is no change to report in the Bristles trade.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Yarn is a weak market with absence of business, though there has been some country enquiry which has been checked by the rise in exchange. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at $155 to $185, No. 12s at $170 to $188, No. 16s at $205 to $215, No. 20s at $240 to $250. Arrivals 23,000 bales, Sales *nil*, Shipments *nil*, Unsold stock, 13,000 bales, Bargains 27,000 bales. The Woollen market is at a standstill, no business is offering and no clearances are being made. No business has been transacted in Raw Cottons, and quotations are nominally weaker. As to Metals, there is nothing doing in Nail Rods, but there have been large sales of square, flat and round bar, etc., and fair sales are reported in tin plates. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal. The trade in Petroleum Products is the same. The Pepper and Window Glass market is very dull. No quotations are given for Coal. As to sugar, the market is weaker for Iloilos. Javas are quiet.

The stock of Flour is about 200,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, $4.65 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, $3.15 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, $3.10 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, $3.10 per sack; Japanese Straight, $3 per sack; Shanghai Flour, $3.15 per sack; Australian Flour, $3.50 per sack.

FORMOSAN SUGAR IN HONGKONG.

Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul-General for America in Hongkong, says that present indications are that the large sugar crop in Formosa, which is reported by all authorities as the largest in the history of the island and actually in excess of the optimistic estimates made several months ago, will affect the entire sugar business in Hongkong for the current season. The Formosan crop is placed by sugar authorities at about 6,000,000 piculs, or about 40,000 short tons. On this large crop Japan draws for much of its domestic supply, and the excess is sold abroad. In this case it is sold largely to Central and North China, and these territories have been peculiarly the field for Hongkong sugar refineries for many years. The result is that Japanese refineries and sugar exports with their advantage in cheap freights and short hauls are shutting the Hongkong concerns out of the Chinese market. So far the current season the China market for the Hongkong refineries is practically dead. The situation is not promising for the consumption of the large Philippine sugar crop in the East, but the general course of sugar production seems to indicate that there will be a considerable supply available in the Orient for distribution elsewhere if freight accommodations can be had at a reasonable rate. Formosa sugar has been coming into this market in greater quantities than ever. Imports of sugar by Chinese dealers from all sources have been much below normal, but of these imports those from Formosa have been larger than usual. All sugar authorities in the Far East, however, report slight movement in the trade compared with what the large crops demand. So far as China is concerned the present range of prices is too high for normal consumption. It is probable that a considerable outlet for the surplus stocks will be found in European countries.

HONGKONG-AMERICAN TRADE

Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul-General for America in Hongkong, reports:—Present indications are that the trade of 1917 between Hongkong and the United States in either direction will exceed that of 1916, which was by far the greatest year in the history of the trade of the two countries. The only prospective interference with establishing a new record is in the matter of the transportation of American kerosene and in the high price of American flour. Imports of American steel plate, iron and steel bars, tin plate, wire nails, and all iron and steel goods are in heavier volume than ever. Imports of window glass and building materials, prepared foods, tobacco, canned fruits and vegetables, canned meats, confectionery, toilet preparations, chemicals, drugs, paints and varnishes, hosiery and haberdashery, and, in short, of practically all lines of American manufactures now coming into this market are in larger volume than in the first quarter of 1916.

Declared exports from Hongkong to the United States for the first quarter of 1917 amounted in value to $3,326,475 as compared with $2,855,163 in the first quarter of last year, although the record for last year was exceptional in its shipments of cassia and tin. The record this year shows substantial increases in almost all the principal items, tin and cassia and cassia oil being the principal exceptions.

THE POSITION OF SILVER

The present price of silver is the highest that has been reached since 1892, and there is much diversity of opinion as to the future course of the metal (says Mr. A. G. Kimpton, of London, in a letter to the *Metal Bulletin*). The causes responsible for the great rise in value are many, and some useful purpose might be served by enumerating a few of them. The gathering in of all the available supplies of gold, not only here, but also among the Allied countries, created a pronounced scarcity, as it was obvious that if gold was withdrawn from circulation, something else would have to replace it, and the creation of the Government notes for £1 and 10s. at once caused a great demand for silver. This state of things not only in England, but also in Russia, France, and Italy, still continues, and it would seem likely to last for a long time. The enormous requirements of the Indian Government have been a strong factor in helping the price upward, and although probably some £20,000,000 has been taken for India alone during the last 18 months, even this huge amount has not been instrumental in creating a favourable situation for the Indian currency, and this, of course, is a very serious matter. The reserve of rupees in February, 1916, with the Indian Government was 24 crores. Coined during the year to end March, 1917, 36 crores. Estimated further coinage, 4 crores. Total, 64 crores. Latest figures as to reserve of rupees, 21 crores. Absorbed 43 crores. These figures are simply astounding, and the situation looks very grave. What will happen at the end of the next Indian Budget if only half as many withdrawals take place instead of 43 crores? Even France, which years ago held over $20,000,000 of silver coinage, is now reduced to £10,000,000 in her Treasury, in spite of different small paper issues to replace francs. Seeing that paper currency exists everywhere now, could not some system be introduced similar to our own war certificates, by the Government in India issuing the rupee notes at a discount and make them redeemable, say, in five years at their face value? They would have, of course, to be made sufficiently attractive to the Indian people, and it is quite possible that this would be a successful way of coping with the difficulty and thus tend to increase largely the flow of rupees into the Treasury. The extra demand for rupees of late is growing, owing to the financing of all our armies and trade in the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine, where the rupee is legal tender. As trade in these places tends to expand, the circulation of rupees will be greater than ever. It seems that the long-neglected and rejected silver, whose plight was occasioned by Germany when she demonetised her thalers and brought down the metal to less than one-half of its value, will, in all likelihood, be rejuvenated by the same country after the war is over, seeing that her credit is gone. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems likely that we shall witness a Round Table Conference once more for establishing a parity between gold and silver such as exists in the Latin Union, with a result more favourable than on the last occasion, when the value of money was at a very low ebb, and cash was almost unlendable.

F.M.S. AND AFTER THE WAR TRADE.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We welcome all indications that British commercial communities in the Far East do not intend to let German traders at the close of hostilities usurp the position they held in pre-war days (says *Eastern Engineering*). In this connection we note with satisfaction, therefore, the action recently taken by the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce in forwarding certain recommendations to the Government for measures to be taken to stimulate and protect British trade (so far as concerns the F.M.S.) within the Empire after the end of the war. The Chamber proposes the appointment of a commission in Great Britain, representing all commercial interests and acting in co-operation with the Government, to frame a set of definite questions to be placed before every Chamber of Commerce throughout the Empire, or to British Consuls where no British Chamber of Commerce exists, the same to be accompanied with instructions to reply solely with regard to local interests. Further, the Chamber is prepared to support the imposition of a protective tariff on all goods of other than British Imperial origin imported into the F.M.S., provided such policy is adopted generally as an Imperial Policy, and suggests that a trading-tax be imposed on all nationals of present enemy countries, the amount to be based on a percentage of the annual turnover. The recommendation that British manufacturing firms should be urged to confine their agencies in the F.M.S. exclusively to British firms raises a point about which there has already been a good deal of controversy. In past days British traders have, perhaps, been too much inclined to let their profits overshadow their patriotism, and any change in their attitude in the sense indicated by the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce would be a welcome sign that the lessons of the war had not passed unheeded by them. Throughout China it is a well-worn complaint that the merchants there have not sufficiently aided the manufacturers at home in pushing British goods. There is, however, some ground for believing that a new spirit is being created in this respect, and the action of the F.M.S. and other Chambers of Commerce in the Far East is an outward and visible sign of the same.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A WARNING.

CANTON, September 9th.

The Local Authorities have received a telegram from Peking warning them to guard against enemy machinations in the interior.

MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

The M.Ps. have been notified that the elections of Ministers are postponed.

Over 20 M.Ps. from Shanghai arrived at Canton yesterday by the s.s. *Chi Yuen*.

INSTALLATION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has decided to assume his office on the 10th inst., when there will be a lantern procession. Three regiments will act as the General's bodyguards. It is said that the Provisional Government will meet in the Cement Works (Honam).

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND MUNITIONS.

Li Lieh-kwan has decided to recall the cavalry which he brought to Kwangtung last year.

Nearly 1,000 rifles have been taken to Kwangsi by the gunboat *Kwangtung*, at General Luk Wing-ting's demand.

FINANCIAL.

Owing to the condition of the Provincial Treasury the Tuchun has refused Admiral Ching Pik-kwong's demands for salaries and expenses for the 1st squadron.

Two hundred thousand dollars will be remitted to Canton from the Philippine Islands for military expenses.

VEGETABLE DYE IN KOREA

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) gives particulars regarding the production of dyestuffs in Korea from the leaves of a species of maple tree, known to Koreans as the "Shinnamu." This tree is very common throughout Korea, and, according to the Director of the Central Technical Institute of the Government-General of Korea, is not found elsewhere, except to a certain extent in that part of Manchuria immediately to the north of the Yalu River. The official referred to states that if the dye should prove of commercial value, it could be produced in very large quantities in Korea. The cost of production, according to the same authority, is approximately 25 sen (about sixpence) per lb. With colour obtained from the "Shinnamu" extract cotton goods can be dyed black, indigo, dark grey, grey, and khaki. In dyeing silk and pongees, black only can be utilised, and the chief value of the extract is for loading purposes, silk yarns or materials becoming over 30 per cent. heavier after treatment. H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded a sample of the 'Shinnamu" dye, together with samples of cotton yarns dyed with it, in four colours.

Particulars of the methods of using a yellow or khaki dye produced in Korea from the flower of the "Enju" or "Pagoda Tree" have also been received from H.M. Consul-General. This tree is said to be very common both in Korea and in the districts of Manchuria immediately north of the Yalu River. Silk, wool, and cotton are all susceptible of treatment with this dye, a sample of which, together with specimens of various threads and yarns treated with it, have been furnished by Mr. Lay.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second-Lieut. A. C. Young, Irish Fusiliers, son of Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, has been reported wounded and missing on August 16th. Second-Lieut. Young was wounded at Ginchy, and, while convalescing, was notified that for his gallant conduct his name and deed were to be entered in the record of the Irish Division. He had been back at the front about six weeks.

SOUTH MANCHURIA SUGAR.

The South Manchuria Sugar Refining Co. looked forward to harvesting some 100,000 piculs of beets this year. By the interference of the drought a decrease by about 40 per cent. is expected.

The company, at the time of signing the cultivation contracts with the farmers (says the *Manchuria Daily News*), guaranteed to make good any falling-off in the beet crops, compared with last year's bean crops. By this guarantee, the contract farmers are protected from the loss which their less lucky neighbours have entailed by raising beans.

AUSTRIAN PRIME MINISTER ON THE IMPERIAL PREROGATIVE.

In the Reichsrath recently, the new Prime Minister, Dr. von Seidler, said that, after consulting the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he could only stigmatize as erroneous the assumption that the Austro-Hungarian Government acknowledged the right of nations to determine their own fate as a basis for lasting peace. The Austro-Hungarian Government took its stand on the Constitution, by which it was reserved to the Emperor to conclude peace. The Monarch was thus entrusted with the safeguarding of the interests and needs of the peoples of Austria. On the basis of these positive prerogatives of the Crown, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in concert with its Allies, was always ready to enter into negotiations with the enemy for an honourable peace, but it firmly declined any other basis.

HONGKONG PORT REGULATIONS.

SOME AMENDMENTS.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Regulation 2 of the Port Regulations, 1917, is rescinded and the following regulation is substituted therefor:—

2.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) and (3) of this regulation, no vessel, except Government vessels, shall be under way during the hours of night in the area bounded by the following lines and by the coast lines between the terminal points of those lines:—

East:—A line drawn from the East extreme of Kunjoi Kok (Sha Kiu) S.S.E. to Lam Tong Island and N.N.W. to the mainland, and a line drawn from Tathong (Tit Hang) Point to the North-East extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island.

South:—A line drawn from the South extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island to the South-East extreme of Putoi (Po Toi) Island.

West:—A line drawn from the South-West extreme of Putoi (Po Toi) Island through the West extreme of Beaufort Island (Lo Chau) to the South-East extreme of Taitam Bay.

North:—A line drawn from Manchau (Mong Chau) Point to Lai Shui Point (Lo Shu Pai).

(2.) Vessels, other than junks and sampans, intending to enter the port, may at any time proceed direct to the eastern examination anchorage, provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at such examination anchorage.

(3.) Junks and native sailing and rowing boats intending to enter the port may at any time proceed direct to the anchorage in Junk Bay (Tseung Kwan O), provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at the said Junk anchorage.

(4.) All vessels which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall, both while under way and after anchoring, exhibit such lights as are required by law.

(5.) All vessels, other than steamships, which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall use the Fo Tau Mun Channel (Fu Tau Mun), unless weather conditions prevent, and shall keep to the Eastward of a line drawn from Mauchau (Mong Chau) Point to Cape Collinson.

HONGKONG BANKS

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1917, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank ...	$ 6,913,115	$ 5,000,000*
Hongkong Shanghai Bank	22,523,774	18,000,000
Mercantile Bank...	1,154,154	550,000†
Total	$30,591,043	$23,550,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

†Securities with the Crown Agents £100,000.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND.

All members of this Unit, including medical exempts and those on leave, will parade in uniform with helmets, at Central Police Station at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11th. Instruments will not be brought on parade.

The Band Practice for this date is hereby cancelled.

The Visiting Staff Inspector on duty at Central will attend.

ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT.

Sergeant 168 Mok Lai Sang ceases to be Orderly Room Sergeant as from this date.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

8th Sept., 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 11th Sept.:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Thursday, 13th Sept.:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Saturday, 15th Sept.:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Tuesday, 11th Sept.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Friday, 14th Sept.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, 10th Sept.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Wednesday, 12th Sept.:—
12.45 p.m. First Aid Class—Corpl. Kong in charge.
Thursday, 13th Sept.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Saturday, 15th Sept.:—
12.15 p.m. Bandaging practice.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, 14th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt. in Charge of District.
8th Sept., 1917.

CENSORSHIP PROSECUTION.

CHINESE PAPER'S WAR ARTICLES.

The hearing was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday of the case in which the editor and printer of the *Chung Ngoi San Po* (Chinese *Daily Press*) are charged with having printed and published in the *Chung Ngoi San Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917.

Mr. Longonetto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in reply to his worship, stated that no warning was given to the defendant's paper before the issue of the second part of the article complained of.

The translation of a leading article published in the defendant's paper of August 17th was then put in by Mr. d'Almada, the concluding portion of which is as follows:—

"POSSIBLE EFFECT AFTER THE WAR.

"Since the commencement of the European War all German commerce in various nations has been stopped. But after the war Germany will no doubt do her utmost to build up her trade to its former volume, especially in China, on which she keeps her eager eyes. Now we have declared war against Germany. Perhaps in the future we may again come to peace, but for the present we can seize at any time all German business in China. After this great blow it will by no means be easy for Germany to regain her vitality, and there will be a change after the War in the character of European Commercial Competition.

"EFFECT THAT MAY BE PRODUCED ON NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

"Since America's declaration of war against Germany, three nations, Cuba, Siam, and China—like the feet of a tripod have followed. Germany desires to lay waste the world with her unlimited militarism, and since we are obliged to declare war against her in order to secure permanent peace for the World, certainly all existing neutral nations will display a great sympathy with us. Now China has turned up her sleeves and risen, and every other (neutral) country cannot but follow her example, and thus the effect that may be produced on Germany will by no means be small.

"Speaking particularly, we can by no means say that China's participation in the War will produce no effect whatever on the course of the European War, nor can we say that the proposal to declare War against Germany is in any way an inadequate policy in view of the trend of the aspirations of the World. Any man of ordinary intelligence will accept this. But since Tuan's Cabinet, which is directing its entire energies to dealing with its own subjects, is making the War declaration a weapon for the seizure of power, we are afraid that the people will be unable to bear to anticipate what the end will be. Who holds the ordering of the country? He should indeed be careful."

Asked by his worship if he took exception to any part of that article, Mr. Hallifax said he objected to the last section. It was, perhaps, not very strong, taken by itself, but it had a taint.

Replying to Mr. d'Almada, Mr. Hallifax said that all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong, and many others, were read in his office. It was his custom to call the editors to his office when an objectionable article appeared. At times he summoned all the editors together; at others, he had them up separately and warned them. The defendant's paper was not the only paper that had published objectionable articles.

Mr. d'Almada read translations of articles of an objectionable nature from other papers and asked witness whether he was aware that those articles had been written after the institution of the present proceedings.

Mr. Longonetto—I do not see what this has to do with the case, unless it rather aggravates it.

Mr. Hallifax—Possibly action will be taken against them.

Mr. d'Almada—All right; I hope it will.

Mr. Hallifax added that warning was sent to all the Chinese papers, not long after the publication of the Censorship Regulations.

Mr. Longonetto remarked that he desired to withdraw the second charge in each case.

A translator to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in replying to Mr. d'Almada, declined to admit that the articles complained of might have been copied from a similar article which appeared in a Canton paper (produced).

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday next.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE

END OF THE SEASON "AT HOME."

The Hongkong Tennis League season came to an end on Saturday, the conclusion being celebrated with an "At Home" at the Chinese Recreation Club, the Champions of the League, when, in addition to some interesting tennis, the two shields won in Divisions "A" and "B" of the league were presented. The Rest also met and defeated the Champions of both divisions, the C.R.C. going down by 53 games to 46, and the Club de Recreio, winners of Division "B" being defeated by 52 games to 47. The Club grounds and stands were gaily decorated for the occasion, and those present were entertained to tea. During the afternoon, also, the band of the 18th Infantry rendered enjoyable selections.

Among those present were H.E. Major General and Miss Ventris, and the latter made the shield presentations. With the weather proving all that could be desired the large crowd present spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

The full scores in the various games were as follows:—

DIVISION "A."

Kent and Redmond beat Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung 6-5, beat Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan 7-4, beat Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kue 8-3.

Milner Jones and Cary lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung 2-9, lost to Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan 2-9, beat Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kue 8-3.

Green and Abraham lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung 3-8, beat Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan 8-3, beat Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kue 9-2.

DIVISION "B."

Wood and Macaskill beat Ivanovich and Pinna 6-5, beat Lopes and Lopes 8-5, beat Ivanovich and Marques 9-2.

Witchell and Basa beat Ivanovich and Pinna 7-4, lost to Lopes and Lopes 5-6, beat Ivanovich and Marques 7-4.

Wilson and Mohler lost to Ivanovich and Pinna 0-11, lost to Lopes and Lopes 5-6, lost to Ivanovich and Marques 5-6.

At the conclusion of the games Dr. Forsyth said it was his pleasure as President of the League to make a few remarks. He had to congratulate the teams that had won the shields and also the various people who had taken great pleasure in doing their duty in running the League this year. The contests had been the most interesting they had had since the inception of the League in Hongkong. As a matter of fact, in the "A" Division they had three teams which were level and they had had to have a trangular contest to decide the final winners of the shield. He thought they would all agree with him that undoubtedly the best team had won. (Applause.) And he hoped it would be accorded hearty cheers. The C.R.C. thoroughly deserved it. Whilst congratulating the winners, he said, one must condole with the losers, but one could always say that they had another chance in future years. In handing over the shields, they were unexpectedly called upon to give away some medals this year. The committee of the League had decided that it was better that they should give the money that was to be spent in medals to the Tobacco Fund for the Troops, but the Clubs concerned were not satisfied with that, so the committee of the C.R.C. decided to give their team beautiful gold medals, and Mr. Gonzales de Bernedo, Consul-General for Chili, had decided to give smaller gold medals to the Club de Recreio players. They were fully deserved, and the winners would wear them—as they merited—with honour. In conclusion, he thanked the genelemen who had acted as umpires throughout the season, and also Dr. Lindsay Woods, the very hard-working Secretary of the League, who had undoubtedly put a great deal of work into the running of the League this year. Lastly, he thanked Miss Ventris for coming there to present the shields and medals. (Applause.)

Miss Ventris then handed the shields to the team captains, and the medals to those who, at various times during the season, formed the teams. They were as follow:—

C.R.C.:—Ng Sze Kwong, Wong Po Keung, Wong Po Kie, Lo Man Pan, Yew Man Tsun, Mok Hing Kue, Un Hew Fan and Lau Wai Man.

CLUB DE RECREIO:—A. Lopes, J. Lopes, V. Ivanovich, P. Ivanovich, E. Marques, M. Pinna and F. Remedios.

Cheers were then given for the winners and for the C.R.C. as hosts of the day.

Mr. S. W. Tso responded for the C.R.C., and also moved a hearty vote

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

SOME INTERESTING SWIMMING.

The Night Fêtes arranged by the officials of the V.R.C. are gaining in popularity, as was evidenced by the large crowd which was present at the baths on Saturday evening, when another enjoyable *fête* was held. As usual, the baths had been gaily decorated for the occasion, and the proceedings were much enlivened by the musical programme provided by some members of the Middlesex Regt. band. Two interested spectators of the various events were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Chairman of the Club, and Col. John Ward, M.P.

A most interesting programme had been arranged, and throughout the racing was very keen. In the Four Lengths' handicap there was a dead heat for first place, and the second man in touched just before Finch, who went at 51. Finch was loudly applauded for his very fine performance. Finch was also cheered for securing first place in his heat in the hurdle race, after starting from scratch, but his handicap proved too heavy for him in the final, though he made a very fine effort. The boys' events were full of keenness, especially the team race, while the team race for seniors was splendidly contested, the result being in doubt until the last men dived off. Witchell was responsible for a fine dash in an endeavour to give his team a win, but he was just beaten by the last man of the winning team, who got away several seconds before Witchell took to the water. The high diving was very good, and those present were much impressed with the performance of a diminutive lad named Hamilton, who swallow-dived in a most consonant manner. It was thought that he might have been given a prize, but the winners secured more points for distance.

The programme concluded with an exciting polo match between the V.R.C. and the R.A. team. There was much good work, but the superior combination of the R.A. team proved a little too good for the V.R.C., who suffered defeat by the odd goal in three.

The young "crack," J. Johnstone, was much missed, for his presence in some of the events would have resulted in even keener competition, and his contests with Finch would have been well worth witnessing.

The full results were as under:—

FOUR LENGTHS' HANDICAP.—Heat 1, Lt. Caldwell and G. Hall. Heat 2, Pte. Andrews and Sergt. Mungham. Heat 3, Pte. Anderson and C. Chon. Heat 4, J. C. Finch and Pte. Lowe. Final: Pte. Andrews (rec. 42) and Pte. Anderson (rec. 49) (dead heat); 2, Lt. Caldwell; 3, J. C. Finch (scratch). Andrews and Anderson occupied 104 and 107 secs. respectively. Finch's time was 60 1-5 secs.

FOUR LENGTHS' HANDICAP (Boy Cadets).—Heat 1, L.-Cpl. Gegg and Cdt. Hast. Heat 2, Cdt. A. Simmons and Cpl. J. C. Jack. Final: 1, Gegg (rec. 34); 2, Jack (scratch); 3, Lyons (scratch). Time 98 secs. Lyons was allowed into the final on a revision of handicap.

HIGH DIVE.—1, G. Hall; 2, S. C. Knight.

HURDLE RACE (two lengths).—Heat 1, J. Stewart, Cpl. Hall and Br. Watson. Heat 2, Cpl. Hitchings, J. Lima and C. Chon. Heat 3, Pte. Morley, G. Hall and R. J. Tatam. Heat 4, J. C. Finch, Cpl. Anderson and L.-Cpl. Score. Final: 1, Hitchings (rec. 9); 2, Morley (rec. 10); 3, Stewart (scratch).

BOYS' TEAM RACE.—Won by Lyons (Captain), G. Monterio, A. Bothelho, Gegg, D. Reid and W. R. Ramsey.

TEAM RACE.—Won by Cpl. White (Captain), Br. Watson, Hall, R. J. Tatam, Gr. Harrison, Lt. Thornewell, Pte. Score, L.-Cpl. Fossey and Cpl. Sayers.

The officials were as follows:—Judges.—Messrs. A. Silva Netto, W. Anderson, A. V. Barros, E. R. Bellilios, H. Bain, and Lieut. R. M. S. Thomas, R.A. Starter.—Mr. A. McKirdy. Asst. Starter.—M. A. A. Alves. Time-keepers.—Messrs. T. Meek, F. D. Bain, and J. C. Finch. Mr. R. C. Witchell was Hon. Secretary, and, as usual, worked indefatigably throughout the programme.

of thanks to the guests for the honour of their presence. The C.R.C. was very proud indeed to have won the shield, and prouder still to know that it was given them from the hand of so fair a lady. In the sporting family the C.R.C. was but a child, having the experience of only a few years, but for whatever success it had achieved they must thank the other members of the family, the older clubs and associations, who had encouraged them to play, played with them and shown them how to play. In that connection they had to thank the President of the League, Dr. Forsyth, who had organised and arranged all the games for them. He understood the shields had been presented by Dr. Forsyth, and they had to thank him very much for his public spirit and for his encouragement of sport in the Colony. Also, they must not forget the Secretary of the League, whom they must thank heartily for his energetic work. He invited the members of the C.R.C. to show their appreciation by giving three cheers for Miss Ventris and for the President of the League.

The cheers were enthusiastically given, and Major General Ventris responded. He said that on behalf of the guests he must thank the Chinese Recreation Club for having given them a very fine display of tennis, although the Rest had won. On behalf of Miss Ventris he must also thank the Club for the honour they had conferred in asking Miss Ventris to present the shields. They wished the Club all prosperity in the future. (Applause.)

Miss Ventris was then made the recipient of a beautiful bouquet, handed to her by Miss Wong.

V.R.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

BAR PROFITS.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., presided at the annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club, and among those also present were:—Messrs. T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. A. Alves, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, A. McKirdy, W. Anderson and E. Ezra (Committee), and Mr. R. C. Witchell (Hon. Secretary), and a large number of the members of the Club.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman, referring to the latter, said, with special regard to the report of the Bar Sub-Committee, that the profits of $1,181.71 on the year's working might seem rather small, but he was rather pleased to see that it was so. He advocated more members and less profit on the Bar. The Club should support itself without depending on the Bar. With regard to the Boat House sub-Committee's report, the Chairman hoped that this year something would be done to promote inter-Club competitions and that a "four" would be trained from the Club to compete. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO seconded, and this was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then asked those present to stand while he read out two names of former members of the club who had sacrificed their lives for their country. The names read out were those of Messrs. C. E. A. Hance and H. E. Victor. The Chairman also announced the following list of members who had joined the army during the War:—Messrs. R. C. Barlow, G. Block, E. L. Braga, R. A. Carvalho, A. Charlton, J. E. Chunnett, J. R. Crolius, F. Dickie, A. R. Ellis, A. J. England, J. W. Lee, F. P. Lenfesty, A. F. Mills, Crowther Smith, J. R. Judah, H. S. Jephson and A. K. Karim.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., was re-elected Chairman of the Club for the forthcoming year, on the proposition of Mr. R. C. Witchell, seconded by Mr. Silva-Netto.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. C. Witchell; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Alves; General Committee—Messrs. A. A. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. Silva, T. Meek, E. Ezra, R. H. B. Mitchell, W. Anderson and P. Nobbs. Balloting Committee—Messrs. F. D. Bain, A. H. Carroll, J. Lyon, F. K. Tata, M. A. K. Souza, G. Rosa, J. Evans, A. J. V. Ribeiro, S. Goldschmidt and N. B. Brewer.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb reports:—During the past fortnight the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—

33 shirts, 31 night-shirts, 49 bed-jackets, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 81 prs. pyjamas, 61 vests, 10 surgical night-shirts, 23 shrouds, 10 dozen handkerchiefs, 314 milk covers, 6 hold-alls, 18 cap bandages, 11 scrubbers, 11 prs. slippers, 1 pr. knee-caps, playing-cards and cribbage board.

These were packed in 2 cases—one addressed to Lieut. Moorhead, 83rd Punjabis, Mesopotamia, and the other to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay.

In Quarry Bay there are about 15 workers, whose ages range from 6½ to 10 years. The average weekly number of articles turned out by these workers during August was 12—scarves, mittens, knee-caps, and socks. This needs no comment.

One of our slipper-workers has completed her 100th pair. These are so very much appreciated in the hospitals that we wish more workers would take them up.

We want to express our gratitude to Messrs. Wassomal Assomull, of the Far Eastern Bazaar, for the generous gift of 7 pieces of Chefoo silk. This has been made into officers' shirts, and the remnants into scarves.

A kind friend has sent us a cribbage board. We are glad of any games in good condition; they do not take much packing-space, and are invaluable for convalescents.

We also ask for old mosquito-nets in good condition. New netting is expensive nowadays, and though we have a certain quantity, we would like more, to answer an appeal for head-nets against flys from Mesopotamia. The Hon. Secretary of the Red Cross Depot in Bombay has sent us a model. It takes about 2 square yards and is quickly made. If we had two or three large nets to cut up, we could send a parcel off very soon.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE to CLUB SECRETARIES

AS THE OPENING SEASON FOR FOOTBALL, CRICKET and HOCKEY IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING. THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES MANUFACTURED BY WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES

OUR ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ... $4.50 per 100 or 2.30 „ 50

No. 4, Medium... $3.60 per 100 or 1.85 „ 50

No. 5, Small ... $3.20 per 100 or 1.65 „ 50

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day. An absolutely first quality Cigarette. Recommended by all connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. | KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE. | LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE. | A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK. [467-1

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We are now receiving New Shipments for

AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS——MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

185

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE JUNIOR CLERK for an Office, must write a good hand and be quick at figures.
Apply by letter—
L. C. & Co.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1011

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.
Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of $200,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 11th September, 1917.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 12th September, 1917.
Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 12th September, 1917, required for each $1,000—Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."
"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1917. [1013

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $100,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on 11th September, 1917.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 12th September, 1917.
Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 12th August, 1917, required for each $1,000—Tientsin currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
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F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1917. [1014

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES,"
FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1015

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 15th.
Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
1007

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT SERVICES.

QUOTATIONS will be received at the Office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, 17th September, 1917, for the supply of whole or part of the undermentioned articles for delivery into Army Service Corps Supply Stores, Wellington Barracks, Hongkong, on or about 1st October, 1917. The cost to include delivery.

Preserved Meat...Tins 7,500 (1 lb. nominal).
Biscuit... ... ...lbs 8,000 (whole wheat meal or similar kinds suitable as temporary substitute for bread and must be in air-tight tins.).
Hops ... ...lbs. 60.
Marmalade... ... ... tins 150 (1 lb.).
Jam ... ... tins 200 (1 lb.).
Essence of Chicken ... lbs. 20 (2 oz. tins).
Cocoa Powder ... ... lbs. 40.
Corn flour ... ... lbs. 50.

Quotations should state brand, etc., offered.
[1004

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
[58

WANTED.

ABOUT end September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOTYPIST-previous experience essential.
Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[971

FOR SALE.

EUROPEAN POSTAGE STAMPS, all different, in packets of

125	Stamps for	$0.50	275	Stamps for	$1.50
150	"	0.60	300	"	2.00
175	"	0.75	350	"	3.00
225	"	1.00	400	"	4.50

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
792 Hongkong.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $8 to any part of the World.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, containing 5 ROOMS with Bathrooms and Ample Servants' Quarters. Also the use of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[1008

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Tuddall Street.
For Sale,—"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

WANTED.

From November 1st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District.
Reply to— "C. F. J.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[996

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
1 Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "THOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left, the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th Sept. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—MELLDORFF.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, on Sept. 1st, JOHN SYDNEY, eldest son of JOHN GRAHAM, of Sydney, Australia, to HILDA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. OTTON MELLDORFF, of Reval, Russia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Mok Kon Sang, the eldest son of the late Mr. Mok Koon Yuk, *alias* Mok Cho Chuen, and relatives beg to thank all European and Chinese friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and also for the numerous floral tokens which they acknowledge with best thanks. [1017

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE WAR.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S speeches on the war always have a tonic effect because he looks beyond the fluctuating fortunes of the day to the inevitable end of the great conflict. The victory of the *Entente* Powers can only be delayed. "There may be stony paths to climb"—the right hon. gentleman told his audience at Birkenhead—"but we shall climb them; our footpaths may be bloodstained but we shall reach the heights, and then, in front, we shall see the rich valleys and plains of a new world." There are two problems which give cause for anxiety at the present time—one is the condition of Russia and the other is the German submarine menace—and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE takes a cheerful view of both. While admitting that the recent news from Russia is disquieting, he sees in the activity of the enemy on the Eastern front a recognition of their failure to sow dissension between the Allies in the East and the Allies in the West. He always anticipated that the Revolution would delay victory, and, although he hoped that Russia would make earlier recovery, he is none the less confident that the brave and patriotic leaders of the nation, who are repairing under fire the machine which has broken down, will finally succeed. They know that in the enemy attempts at Riga the fate of the Revolution is at stake, and they may be trusted to do their utmost to preserve their newly-won liberties. In other words, the serious danger which now threatens the nation may cause the various contending factions to sink their differences and present a united front to the foe. If that should be the case we need have no anxiety as to the result, for the recent successes of the Germans have been in the nature of a gift from the demoralised forces who betrayed the trust reposed in them. The retreating troops, however, appear to be laying waste the territory which they are relinquishing in order that it may furnish no support to the invaders, whose difficulties will increase with the approach of winter. The next few weeks will be the most critical. If Russia can parry the present thrust all may be well, for she will then have time to reorganise. Meanwhile the Allies are affording her all the support in their power. The magnificent offensive of Italy has compelled Austria to obtain reinforcements from the Russo-Roumanian front, and the Anglo-French pressure on the Western Front is preventing Germany from taking full advantage of Russia's embarrassments. It now rests with Russia to awaken to a sense of her own peril before it is too late. If she wants a peace which shall leave her free to work out her own destinies she must fight for it. There is no other way. Any compromise will cost Russia her independence and place her in subordinate alliance with Germany. Had she brought her full power to bear in the war this year it is not improbable that she might have been within sight of a triumphant and enduring peace to-day.

In all the other theatres of war the Central European Powers are finding it increasingly difficult to stave off disaster. It was this which caused Germany, in her extremity, to risk the resentment of the whole world by embarking upon a campaign of unrestricted submarinism in the hope of cutting the arteries of the Allies and so compelling them to relax their strangle-hold. Her statesmen admitted at the outset that in order to accomplish this aim success must be speedy, and ever since they have been at great pains to keep up the pretence that the results fully realise expectations and more than outweigh any disadvantages which may be apprehended from the entry of America and other neutral Powers into the war as a protest against indiscriminate piracy. Speaking at Glasgow in June, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE announced that the Government had come to the conclusion, on the best advice that they could seek, that submarines could neither starve us nor drive our armies out of the field abroad. Our losses in May and June, though heavy, were "hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast of what they would be." He added: "We are beginning to get them. The arrangements that have been made for frustrating them, and for destroying them, are improving, and I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarine will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelin." Again, replying to the new German CHANCELLOR'S idle boasts in the latter part of July, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared that "gradually but surely we are increasing our protection and diminishing our losses at sea." During the first three weeks of July we did not lose half as many ships as in the corresponding three weeks of April. To fill up the gaps in our mercantile marine effort has been concentrated on new construction, with the result that "this year we shall turn out four times as many ships as we did last year. During the last two months of this year we shall turn out as many ships at we did during the whole twelve months of last year, and next year we shall turn out, in comparison with last year, six times as many ships." What the new tonnage will amount to it is easy to compute, because Mr. LLOYD GEORGE stated recently that 538,000 tons of merchant shipping were built in Great Britain during 1916. The total for 1917, therefore, will be approximately the same as the output of our shipyards before the war, namely 2 million tons, and in 1918 it will be fifty per cent. higher. It was estimated that up to the end of last year our total losses from all causes since the war began amounted to two and a quarter million tons, and although the Admiralty returns do not disclose the tonnage of the vessels sunk it is roughly calculated that it aggregates two million tons for the first six months of this year. That gives a total of four millions and a half since August, 1914, at which date the British Empire owned 11,328 steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons and upwards, representing an aggregate tonnage of 21 million tons. There was an addition of well over a million tons in 1915 and 1916. It is, obvious, therefore, when we remember that our Allies are also busy acquiring ships that, although German submarines are a very serious menace, yet, in the words of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, they will "never be able to bear down the strength of the British Empire or the hopes of the Allies."

The next Criminal Sessions have been fixed for Monday, October 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rodger have left by the *Shinyo Maru* for Japan.

Lady Ho Tung and family have returned to the Colony after a prolonged trip to the north.

Owing to the rise in the price of bar silver there has been some exportation of silver coin from Japan to China. Export has now been prohibited.

Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), has departed for the North to join Lady Rees-Davies, who has been spending the summer at Tsingtau.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, has been chosen for appointment as Ambassador to Japan to succeed the late Mr. G. W. Guthrie.

The rainfall during September was 11.950 inches as registered at the Royal Observatory; 12.12 inches at the Botanical Gardens; 8.57 inches at Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet; and 13.26 inches at the Police Station, Taipo.

The *Gazette* notifies that, until further notice, surplus trees, shrubs and ferns may be purchased, for cash only, at the office of the Botanical and Forestry Department, 1, Peak Road, any afternoon except Saturdays, between 2 and 5 p.m.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. James Arthur Crum, Maintenance Engineer on the Royal Siamese State Railways, Southern Line, his Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which decoration has been conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

The funeral took place on Saturday, with great native ceremonial, of Mr. Mok Koon Yuk, compradore to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who died a few days ago. The deceased, who was 61 years age, had been in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for 43 years, succeeding his father as compradore. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, the procession being over a mile long. The floral tributes included a wreath from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The deceased was a native of the Heung Shan district, and was a member of a well-known family.

The notorious Admiral von Hintze, ex-German Minister to China, has been mentioned as the possible new Foreign Secretary in Germany in succession to Herr Zimmermann. His supporters state that his former position of Naval Attaché at Petrograd fits him for the post to deal with Russia, whilst others bring this forward as being the very reason why he is not qualified. He was Naval Attaché at Petrograd in 1905 during a revolution there. If Dr. Michelis allows Court influences to impose upon him a man like Hintze (says the *London and China Express*) it must necessarily imperil any possible peace negotiations with Russia. The Progressists and Socialists are also against the appointment of von Hintze, who is now German Minister at Christiania, as Foreign Secretary, because he is considered to be a Pan-German and the candidate of the Conservatives.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

SOME APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917:—
Major H. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, to be Administrative Commandant and to have executive command of the battalion of infantry.
Captain J. H. W. Armstrong to have executive command of the company of artillery.
Captain W. Russell to have executive command of the company of engineers.
Major G. D. R. Black to be Senior Medical Officer.

THE WAR.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF FRENCH OPERATIONS.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

GRAVE INDICTMENT OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM USED AS GERMANY'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

SITUATION IN RIGA REGION.

GERMAN INTENTIONS UNCERTAIN.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, September 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy artillery has been more active in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt. Elsewhere it has been less marked.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY SHELLS LANGEMARCK.

LONDON, September 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle.

Patrol fighting is going on northeastward of St. Julien.

The enemy heavily shelled Langemarck last evening.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, September 9th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the right of the Meuse the French attacked this morning the enemy lines on a front of two and a half kilometres in the sector of Fosses and Caurieres Woods.

The operations were a complete success, despite a desperate enemy resistance.

We extended our positions north of the Fosses Wood and carried the whole of the Chaume Wood, and the line to the west dominating Caurieres Wood.

We captured over 500 prisoners.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, September 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—The French attack on Fosses Wood, north-westward of Bezonvaux, failed. At Chaume Wood, where the enemy gained ground, fighting continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 8th.

A German official report says:—The French attack between Samogneux and Beaumont-Vaucher-Anvill road, on a front of twenty miles, was repulsed with heavy losses.

Fresh fighting has developed this morning.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INVASION OF RUSSIA.

GERMAN INTENTIONS STILL NOT CLEAR.

LONDON, September 8th.

The intentions of the Germans on the Riga front are still not clear.

The fall of Freiderichstadt and Dvinsk is threatened by their advance, but though it is practically unopposed, except for rearguards, the fact that they are operating on a small front, and the lateness of the season, suggest that the Germans do not contemplate the extensive operations involved in a march to Petrograd.

The Germans will probably be satisfied with the occupation of Livonia, and perhaps Esthonia, and the establishment of bases on the coast in order to relieve the pressure on the railways.

It is believed that the Russians have long prepared a line of defence. This may mark the limit of the German advance before the winter.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

SITUATION IN RIGA REGION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, September 8th.

A Russian official report states:—The situation in the Riga region is unchanged.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Jacobstadt.

AEROPLANES ATTACK RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Five enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully attacked our torpedo-boat patrols in the Gulf of Riga.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:—Our cavalry are fighting on a line westward of Wenden to Kenheidenhof, where the enemy are hastily entrenching.

The enemy have evacuated positions westward of Kokenhusen

The guns captured on the Riga battlefield number 316.

REMOVALS FROM PETROGRAD TO NIJINOVGOROD.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

In view of the possibility of the German invasion continuing beyond the Riga sector, the Russian State Bank and the artillery headquarters are being removed from Nijinovgorod.

GERMAN PRAYERS GRANTED.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Kaiser, in a boastful speech to the troops at Riga, said:—

"This town, founded on the old German spirit, has again been liberated from oppression. Your success has been more rapid than was expected. The enemy has sustained a crushing blow. We will defend ourselves, no matter how long. Such blows as Riga will hasten the victory. The Lord of Creation has granted our prayers, giving us our daily bread. Therefore, onward, with iron will, to victory!"

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF RIGA.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

A Berlin message says that General von Alten has been appointed Governor of Riga.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

THIRTY THOUSAND PRISONERS IN OFFENSIVE.

ROME, September 8th.

An Italian official report states:—North-eastward of Gorizia the enemy's lines of communication were subjected to an intense barrage fire.

During the actual offensive we have captured 30,671 prisoners.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 8th.

An Austrian official report claims that the Austrians have pressed back the Italians from Monte San Gabrielle, inflicting heavy losses; and also that the Austrians have recovered ground lost in the Hermada sector and captured 6,460 prisoners.

AUSTRIANS STRIVING TO STEM THE ITALIANS.

UDINE, September 8th.

The concentrated efforts of Austria's foremost Generals—Hoezendorf, Koewess and Boroevic—are striving to stem the Italians, whose positions are being bombarded most violently from Castagnevizza to the coast, while successive columns of fresh Austrians have launched attacks, regardless of losses, especially against Selo, where the Italians threaten the northern slopes of Hermada.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN AFRICA.

LONDON, September 8th.

The War Office announce:—We are pursuing the Germans we dislodged from Upepo, and have occupied Malinje.

We repulsed enemy counter-attacks in the vicinity of Uponda.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDEN VIOLATES DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE.

ACTING AS GERMANY'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The State Department has published official documents showing how the Swedish Legation in Argentina, acting as a secret means of communication between the German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires and the Berlin Foreign Office, transmitted information regarding the sailing of ships, with directions for their destruction by submarines.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS.

LATER.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, announces:—"The Department of State has secured certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, to the Foreign Office in Berlin, which, I regret to say, were despatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Legation as its own official messages and addressed to the Stockholm Foreign Office. The following are translations of the German text:—'May, 1917, No. 32.—This Government has now released the German and Austrian ships, upon which hitherto a guard has been placed, in consequence of the settlement of the *Monte Protegido* case. There has been a great change of public feeling, and the Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas. I beg that the small steamer *Orangnazo* 31st January (meaning which sailed on the 31st January), 300 tons, which is now nearing Bordeaux with a view to change of flag, may be spared if possible, or else sunk without any trace being left.—(Signed) LUXBURG.'"

REVELATIONS CREATE SENSATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 9th.

Mr. Lansing's revelations have created a sensation in Great Britain.

It appears that the Foreign Office at Stockholm has been acting as a telegraph office for the German Government, regularly transmitting German cypher cables as Swedish Government messages during the past three years. Thus the German Ministers in various foreign countries have been in free telegraphic communication with Berlin by handing their cypher messages to the Swedish Minister, who signed and despatched them to Stockholm, whence they were sent to Berlin.

The British Government learned of the existence of the system in the Spring of 1915, and told the Swedish Government that unless the practice ceased it would be necessary to place restrictions on Swedish cypher telegrams using British controlled cables.

The Swedish Minister in London, after some delay, promised that the practice would cease.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 9th.

Silver is firm.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

PROHIBITION OF COIN AND BULLION EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The President of the United States of America prohibits the exportation of coin and bullion currency after September, except under licence, for the purpose of conserving the gold supply, which Japan, Mexico and Spain have recently drawn heavily upon.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN BILL PASSED.

MELBOURNE, September 8th.

The Commonwealth Parliament has repealed the Daylight Saving Bill.

The Representatives have passed the War Loan Bill mentioned in yesterday's cable.

RECRUITING IN GREECE.

ATHENS, September 8th.

Telegrams from the provinces state that there is an enthusiastic response to the call to the 1916 and 1917 classes. The recruits are clamouring for war.

THE MURDER OF AUSTRIA'S PREMIER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Austrian Emperor has commuted the sentence of death passed on Dr. Adler, who assassinated M. Stuergkh, formerly Prime Minister of Austria, to eighteen years' penal servitude.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN TRIPOLI.

ITALIANS HEAVILY DEFEAT REBEL TRIBESMEN.

ROME, September 8th.

An Italian column near Agilah, in Tripoli, moved against 5,000 rebel tribesmen with five guns directed by a Turkish officer.

A desperate fight ended in the defeat of the tribesmen, who left a thousand dead on the field, two guns, numerous rifles and munitions.

The Italians are pursuing them.

GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN IN COLLISION.

GENERAL LUDENDORF AND STAFF "SLIGHTLY INJURED."

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

A Berlin telegram discloses that a train by which General von Ludendorf was travelling at the end of August collided with a munitions train. The former was smashed and overturned. General Ludendorf and his Staff were slightly injured by splinters.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 7.]

WAR NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICAN GIFT TO THE EMPIRE.

The House of Assembly recently passed by 53 votes to 13 the gift of £1,000,000 by South Africa to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, answering Nationalist arguments in favour of neutrality, urged the Nationalists to grasp the meaning of the world situation, to realize that this was a war dividing humanity on questions of ideals. "Even if South Africa were not part of the Empire," he said, "she would not be neutral to-day. Standing on the great sea highway, it would be folly to think that South Africa could be neutral. Her fate must be decided by the issue on the European battlefields." Mr. Duncan concluded with an eloquent appeal for a real South African nation undivided by the quarrels of the past.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

£100,000 FOR FELLOWSHIPS AND A LABORATORY.

The Committee, of which Mr. Asquith is president, formed to raise a suitable memorial to Professor Sir William Ramsay, announce that, after careful consideration, it has been decided to aim at raising £100,000, and to devote that sum to two principal objects—the provision of Ramsay Research Fellowships, tenable wherever the necessary equipment may be found, and the establishment of a Ramsay Memorial Laboratory of Engineering Chemistry in connection with University College, London.

The Committee state that they would hesitate to ask for so large a sum of money in such exceptionally difficult times were it not that the objects are of real and urgent national importance. It is important that the fund should be raised speedily, so that the plans for the laboratory and the scheme for the award of fellowships may be prepared before the end of the war, and so that both schemes may begin to operate with as little delay as possible after the return of peace. Accordingly, the Committee appeal to friends and admirers of Sir William, to old students, and to all persons who are interested in chemistry and its application to industry and manufacture to contribute to this memorial, and to send their subscriptions, to the hon. treasurers of the fund at University College, London.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

ENTENTE MINISTERS AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, September 9th.

The *Entente* Ministers held a meeting at the French Legation yesterday and decided:—

(1).—To agree to Customs being increased 5 per cent.

(2).—To postpone the Boxer indemnity for 5 years.

(3).—To allow Chinese troops to pass through the Tientsin Concession.

EDUCATIONAL CHIEF FOR KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

A mandate appoints an Educational chief for each of the Provinces. The official for Kwangtung is Fu Ting-shing, and for Kwangsi Wu Ting-shin.

INDEPENDENCE CANCELLED.

It is reported that Li Yao-han has wired to the Cabinet to cancel independence.

"THEY ALL LIKE IT."

Last night I went across to the Club,
And in the Portico
Was one who leaned his head on the wall
And let the salt tears flow.

He had his coat upon his back,
His pouches on his breast;
And a martial belt with a bayonet
Encircled his lower chest.

I took him gently by the hand;
I smoothed his tangled hair.
I said: "Dear me, you poor old thing,
Why are you weeping there?"

At first he took no notice, but
Continued to sob and sigh,
Till I had to tell him firmly
That a soldier shouldn't cry.

At last he dried his swollen eyes
By the light of a rising star,
And I led him gently up the stairs,
And steered him into the bar.

And there upon his upturned palms
He dropped his weary head,
And I called the least incompetent boy
And ordered an Old Tom red.

So then at last his woeful tale
To me he did begin,
But it took a lot of time and tears—
And a terrible deal of gin.

"Last week than I was no prouder man
From West Point to Taikoo Yard,
For then I knew, Oh, Tooraloo!
I was warned for 'Scutters guard.'"

"And, Oh, once more to tread the path,
That skirts the 'Scutters' strand!
Once more to pass the tennis court
With a rifle in my hand."

"And wow! to pace the guard-house front,
With solemn step and slow;
And scale the little winding path
That leads to the Bungalow."

"Once more to halt one sleepy soul
That can't recall the 'pass,'
And hold my bayonet under his nose
And make him feel an ass."

"Oh, for the muddy blankets, and
The slumber sound and sweet,
With a bayonet hilt in the small of my back,
And my boots upon my feet."

"Oh, for the super mosquitoes,
That hardly ever bite,
But help you to lie awake, and wait
For the end of a perfect night."

"But, alas, my dream was shattered"
(Once more the salt tears ran),
"For I found when I reached the orderly room
I was only the waiting man."

"How I watched the others arriving—
I felt like a bundle of nerves—
But I thought there would surely be one unfit
In a bunch of six 'Preserves.'"

"And, Oh, how I hated their bright old eyes
And their stiff but sturdy knees.
What earthly chance had a waiting man
With a husky crowd like these?"

"So they marched away and left me,
And it wrings my heart with woe,
To think that for twice four long, long weeks
I shan't have a chance to go."

He ceased and renewed his sobbing.
Poor lad, he was cruelly hit.
So I softly and silently vanished away,
And left him alone with the chit.

GOLIATH.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11.45 a.m., Sept. 8th.

Typhoon in about 114deg. Long. E. and 16deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE NEED OF LIBERTY FELT.

In the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, recently, the Bishop of Oxford moved "That this House cordially welcomes the Report of the Archbishops' Church and State Committee, and calls the attention of all Church people to the recommendations which that Report contains with a view to speedy action." He said that the need of liberty was felt by every one in the world at the present time, and the Church ought to make it manifest that it took its share in his movement for freedom. Churchmen insisted on freedom for themselves. They needed greater self-reforming energy and a more vigorous claim for liberty. The method of the Archbishops' Committee had been to concentrate on the formation of a Central Church Council as the instrument of self-reform and through which they could proceed to corporate action. The chief reform would be in the direction of a reconstitution of the Lower House of Convocation and a more adequate representation of the laity. The present House of Laymen was no precedent for the future House, which would have its recognised part in the government of the Church. We must not be too critical if the Parochial Church Councils at first proved disappointing, for this was also the case in the small parish councils throughout the country. With regard to the lay franchise, he would strongly urge that the vote should be given to those holding the *status* of a communicant. He did this both on the ground of principle and expediency. It was the mean between a franchise which embraced every baptized adult and that which would restrict it to communicants. The bishops already had agreed that women should take a more active part in the new bodies than the Report had indicated. We could not hope, at any rate for the present, to get the same kind of freedom for the Church of England as that of the Established Church of Scotland. That Church was never so involved in Acts of Parliament as was the case with the Church of England. Either this scheme of the Archbishops' Committee must be accepted with modifications or nothing would result. He was not in the least persuaded that anyone had a right to say that disestablishment was necessary. It was the duty of the Church to press forward for emancipation.

The Bishop of Chelmsford urged speedy action, and uttered a caution against the policy of drift.

The Bishop of St. David's cordially welcomed the scheme. The position of the Church in Wales at present caused grave anxiety, owing to the refusal of the Government to postpone the operation of the Welsh Church Act.

The Bishop of Birmingham was in favour of making baptism the basis of the qualification for the franchise.

The Bishop of Winchester said that such assemblies as were contemplated would give an outlet for the critics and restrain a temper of cynicism.

The Bishops of Norwich and Bristol were in favour of a wider franchise.

The Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the importance of the occasion. He believed that the resolution would hearten many people whose pessimism was an error. Some movement of the sort contemplated was absolutely essential. He felt this now even more than when the committee was appointed four years ago. No committee of corresponding quality to that which had presented the report had met in recent years. The report had been criticized by many who had no great experience of practical Church affairs or were in positions which relieved them from any immediate responsibility for them. It was impossible to make the scheme a *fait accompli* during the war. For that they must wait for the return of the men now engaged in active service. The resolution meant business.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

LUXURY IN WAR TIME.

FINES FOR DECORATING A HOUSE.

Messrs. Harrison, builders, of Englefield Green, Surrey, and Howell J. Williams, Ltd., builders, of Bermondsey, were recently prosecuted at Chertsey for carrying on building and constructional work at Bishopsgate House, Englefield Green, without a licence from the Ministry of Munitions, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act. Gerard Jurgens, Dutch margarine merchant, owner of Bishopsgate House, was summoned for aiding and abetting.

Mr. H. T. Roome, for the Ministry of Munitions, said patriotic persons had informed them that work of a luxurious description was being carried on at the house. An inspector was sent, and found carpenters, plumbers, decorators, plasterers, and paper-hangers at work. Mr. Jurgens had purchased the house for £17,500. It was being decorated in luxurious style when labour was urgently required for the erection of munition works.

Mr. Crawford (for Messrs. Harrison and Mr. Jurgens) said the former thought the regulations applied to constructional works only, and Mr. Jurgens had no knowledge that such a large amount of work was being done, leaving it to his architect and wife.

Mr. Cecil Whitley (for Messrs. Williams) said they had refused private work valued at hundreds of thousands of pounds. They simply carried out a little finer work at Mr. Jurgens' request to the extent of £350.

Jurgens was fined £50, Messrs. Harrison £30, and Messrs. Williams £20.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE CHANCELLOR.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE COUNTRY ASSURED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Mr. Lloyd George's great speech on the occasion of the Belgian National Fête Day at the Queen's Hall was in form and essence worthy of the spirit of Chatham and Pitt. He delivered a crushing reply to the declaration of Herr Michaelis in the Reichstag two days before. He rightly interpreted the new German Chancellor's statement of policy as a triumph for Junkerdom. The Military party has won. Herr Michaelis, a stubborn bureaucrat, is simply the Kaiser's most obedient servant and the willing henchman of the military caste. Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, of the "scrap of paper," was thrown over because he played with the idea of yielding to the demand for Parliamentary Government, but that idea has been rejected by the ruling class. They will never give up an atom of their power until they are compelled by a crushing military defeat of the German Armies in the field.

But Michaelis is too adroit to bang the door against the Socialist and Radical request for reform. He offers them democratic legislation by the Government, though this is nothing more than a sop, since it would not carry popular control of the legislative machine. Towards the world outside Germany he faces all ways, with fair words for pacifists in Russia and elsewhere, while there are also phrases, as Mr. Lloyd George says, which the military party in Germany will know how to interpret as discounting any apparent concessions in the direction of peace except on Germany's terms. England is to be reduced to starvation by the U-boats; while America should not be taken too seriously.

GERMAN BLUFF.

Happily, we in this country are in a position to know that the Chancellor's speech is made up of bluff. The military party in Germany are aware that the submarine campaign is doomed to failure. But they cannot admit it. They have told the German people that it is the weapon that will end the war. Hindenburg has asked them only to exercise patience and the U-boats will bring about the victory and the peace they desire. But so far from the Germans starving England, Mr. Lloyd George is able to state that our food supplies are assured for 1917-18, while our shipyards are turning out new vessels in ever increasing numbers. It is beyond the power of our enemies to cut off our supplies. That is the answer we are able to give to the "ruthless" submarine warfare which brought the United States in on the side of the Allies. And the information which reaches us from the other side of the Atlantic gives every warrant for saying that the Germans will find before six months have passed that their affected contempt for the American military effort is as fatuous a blunder as the Kaiser's sneer in 1914 about the "contemptible British Army."

FOOD SUPPLIES.

With regard to food supplies, these letters reflected week after week earlier in the year the seriousness of the position. Last Spring, when the pirates began to sink every ship at sight, it seemed highly probable that by the middle of the Summer the country would be face to face with privation. Compulsory rationing with all the attendant evils of that expedient seemed the most likely course for the authorities. I see that Mr. Kennedy Jones, who has ably filled the office of Director General of Food Economy, told an interviewer yesterday that last March we had only about nine weeks' supply of breadstuffs in the country. Fortunately, we shall be able to start the new cereal year in September with six or seven months' stocks in hand. These, together with the enormous potato crop which can be confidently expected, makes the position comparatively secure. It will be merely a question of importing five months' supplies of wheat in the course of a twelvemonth. We can easily do that even if the sinkings by the pirates are continued at the present rate, having regard to the new tonnage which is becoming available.

A WITCH'S CAULDRON.

The question of Home Rule for Ireland continues to provide a veritable witch's cauldron of trouble. The result of the East Clare election is evidence of that. Returned by a majority of over 3,000, the new member, Mr. de Valera, is one of the convicted Sinn Fein rebels. He succeeds Major William Redmond, brother of the Nationalist leader, who had represented the constituency for 22 years, and died gallantly leading the Irish Guards in France. That an ex-revolutionary should have been chosen has a significance that cannot be ignored; and it should not be forgotten that Mr. de Valera is the third Sinn Feiner to be returned to sit in Parliament. But, like the others, he does not intend to take his seat at Westminster.

His election is a further emphatic endorsement of the revolutionary, anti-English, and separatist movement which has been growing in Ireland for years past. Some of the newspapers here try to explain the election by saying it is the result of allowing Ulster to arm in the Summer of 1914; others declare it is the outcome of misplaced leniency in liberating the rebels convicted of participation in the Dublin rising in 1916; others again assert that it is only an additional proof that the Irish are irreconcilable. But of what use are recriminations? Responsibility for the State of affairs in Ireland does not rest with one man or party. Irish "disloyalty" is the growth of generations—one might almost say of centuries. It would be more to the purpose to devise some means of stamping out the Sinn Fein gospel, which is designed to set up an independent Republican Ireland. So long as such doctrines are openly preached national unity is out of the question. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the forthcoming meeting of the Irish Convention will succeed in enlisting the support of the best elements in Irish life on behalf of law and order. If the Convention fails, the Government of the United Kingdom must take a firm stand. For the policy of Mr. de Valera is Rebellion.

NATIONAL SERVICE FIASCO.

I hear that the National Service Department is likely to undergo drastic reorganisation. It will probably be merged in the Ministry of Munitions, and, perhaps, one or two other Departments. It is costing the tax-payers over £100,000 per annum, and by common consent it is a colossal failure. It is mainly due to the fact that there has never been a definite and clear-cut plan of action.

On paper the programme of National Service seems all right—to recruit the man over military age, thereby releasing a younger man for the fighting line, and at the same time enabling essential industries to carry on. But men over military age generally have responsibilities which cannot be lightly discarded.

The most ludicrous mistakes have been made in placing men who have offered their services. The other day the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had put his name down for a part-time job, received a notice calling him up for work as a labourer at Wolverhampton at 4s. 10d. a day with an intimation that that was work of greater national importance than that on which he is engaged. Something of the same thing happened recently in the case of a man well known to me, who is at the head of a wholesale house in London with a world-wide trade. Having volunteered for National Service he received in due course instructions to report himself for duty as a Corporation dustman at Birmingham.—H.B.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

REJECTED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The great part of a sitting in the House of Commons recently was devoted to the proportional representation clause of the Reform Bill. The supporters and opponents of the experiment seemed to be very evenly matched, and the debate was keen and interesting throughout. Mr. Montague Barlow moved an amendment hostile to proportional representation, and it was quickly made clear that he had a considerable measure of support from members who, like him, sat for boroughs in which it was proposed to try the experiment.

The House was well filled when Mr. Asquith rose to support the change. He confessed that the subject was not one which excited his passion, although it was of very great importance. Still he reminded the House that his Government had adopted it in the Home Rule Act for Ireland. There was much laughter at Mr. Devlin's interruption, "You tried it on the dog." Of late years, Mr. Asquith explained, he had been growingly impressed with the unfairness and the illogical application of the representative principle by the adoption of majority rule. He held that the domination of majorities would increase, with the addition of 8,000,000 new electors. That seemed to him a strong argument in favour of proportional representation, to which he now gave his hearty support.

Lord Robert Cecil followed from the opposite bench, but on the same side. He was satisfied that there were serious evils in the existing electoral system. The House of Commons, he declared, did not represent at present the opinion of the country. Worse than that, the House did not hold the same position in the country as formerly—a most disastrous state of things. He argued that one great cause of danger to the House of Commons was the exaggeration of the party system, and that one of the most useful reforms would be to diminish its virulence by proportional representation.

A little later another Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, intervened. He took a very different line from his colleague. He did not want to see the party system weakened. He thought, indeed, that it was the only workable system in a democratic country, and that the more it was weakened the more would the House of Commons become a place of bargaining between groups instead of fulfilling its mission as the grand inquest of the nation. He insisted on the need of a strong party majority to make government effective, and declared against any artificial system of securing the representation of minorities which they were not strong enough to secure at present.

The debate was wound up by two front bench speakers, Sir John Simon and Sir F. E. Smith, both of whom warmly supported Proportional Representation.

Their spirited advocacy, however, proved to be of no avail. Proportional Representation was rejected by 201 votes to 169 on a free vote of the House. The majority of seven when the question was last discussed had now been increased to one of 32.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD BERESFORD ON REPRISALS.

At a patriotic meeting at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, under the auspices of the British Workers' League, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing detestation of the Pacificist propaganda, urging the Government to prevent the positions in civil life of our soldiers being taken by friendly aliens who refused to serve either in the army of their own country or of ours, and calling on the Government "without further delay, and without proffering excuses, which will no longer be tolerated by public opinion," to take all necessary steps to safeguard London against enemy aircraft attacks.

Lord Beresford, in supporting the resolution, said he deplored the use of the word "reprisals." That meant that if the Germans killed women and children we were going to kill women and children, too—that if they boiled our prisoners we were going to do the same thing. That was absolutely repugnant to our race. We had always fought with clean hands; we had always been chivalrous. Take the lowest ground of all; the Germans were certain to beat us at reprisals. They would descend to barbarities, to revolting atrocities, to which we should never descend. But the Government, instead of saying, "We cannot defend you; we are doing what we can; we are going to have the machines," should say, "We are going to hit back, terribly, quickly, drastically. We are going to bombard their railway stations, their lines of communications, the places where their munitions are made. We will warn them to take their women and children out of the way." That was the line to take, and not the low, barbarous line. (Cheers.)

HINDENBURG ON GERMAN WAR POLICY.

"IF WE HOLD OUR GROUND!"

An unofficial Berlin telegram gives the following recent utterances by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, communicated "from quarters closely connected with von Hindenburg." As regards the present situation, Marshal von Hindenburg said:—

The war is won for us if we hold our ground against the enemy attacks until the submarine war has done its work. Our boats are doing good work. They are destroying, more successfully than we thought, the conditions essential to the maintenance of life of our enemies. In a not too distant future our enemies will be forced to make peace. They know it, and therefore, despite the heavy defeats which they have suffered this spring on the Isonzo, in Tirol, on the Aisne and near Arras, they must continue their attacks, however hopeless these may be. They can no longer wait for the assistance of the Americans; they must come on. Our allied armies cannot be beaten. They will repulse our enemies until the latter recognize that we have won the war. Then Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey will obtain the peace which they need for the free development of their strength.

The enemy has underestimated us. He believes in the power of his numerical superiority and thinks that privations can force us to agree to a peace which destroys our future and that of our children. I wish enemy statesmen had the same knowledge of the Austrian Monarchy as I have. They would then abandon their present plans. I have brought home from my visit to Austria the firm conviction that we shall stand together to the victorious end. Our alliance cannot be shaken. The Governments, armies, and every individual among the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary are ready to stand together for the common welfare to the utmost, happen what may.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 29th Sept.:—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par ($10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

IT is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to $1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now $1,000,000, of which only $78,080 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of $19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is $200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is $19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of $19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of $39,366.55, which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund $10,000.00. To pay a dividend of $1.00 per share $7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account $21,558.55.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MAY, 1917. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	$	cts.	ASSETS.	$	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL.			Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account...$83,058.12		
Authorised 100,000 shares at $10 each $1,000,000			Less sold, &c. 311.25		
Issued 7,808 shares at $10 each	78,080	00		$83,346.87	
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000	00	Less Depreciation 6,227.72		
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers	20,755	72		$77,419.15	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			Additions during the year ... 4,936.86	82,356	01
Balance as per last account...$19,548.62			Value of 2 Launches as per last account .....$ 4,500.00		
Profit for the year 19,817.93	39,366	55	Less Depreciation 450.00	4,050	00
			Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account...$ 810.00		
			Less Depreciation 81.00	729	00
			Stock in trade.....$27,649.70		
			Less Depreciation 795.89	26,853	81
			Work in Progress.....	6,000	00
			Accounts Receivable	15,874	35
			Cash at Bank and in hand {Bank 7,271.54 / P/Cash 167.56}	7,439	10
	$ 143,202	27		$ 143,202	27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	$	cts.		$	cts.
To Interest Account	450	00	By Balance Working Account	28,117	79
„ Auditor's Fee	200	00			
„ Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c.	7,554	61			
To Writing off old Machinery.....	95	25			
„ Profit on the year.....	19,817	93			
	$ 28,117	79		$ 28,117	79

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, $21,363.53. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of $.....

being a deposit of $10 per share for.....shares of $10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us) .....shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address .....

Description .....

Date.....

Signature .....

To be retained by the Bankers.

To be returned to the applicant.

This form should be sent entire, with a cheque for the deposit of $10 on each share to the Bankers of the Company, namely, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Should the amount of $200,000 not be subscribed to enable the General Managers to proceed with the allotment, the amount subscribed by each subscriber will be returned without interest.

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this.....day of ..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... .....the sum of $..... ....being a deposit of $10 per share upon.....shares of $10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

.....
Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We rushed a hostile post west of Queant and captured a machine-gun.

We repulsed raids near Lens and Armentieres.

Strong counter-attacks north of Frezenberg against positions we gained yesterday compelled us to return to our line.

SLIGHT PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our advance posts at Avion and also to the east of Eleudit Leauvette, on the Lens front, have slightly progressed.

Despite the weather, aeroplanes dropped a hundred bombs on various targets. We brought down two and drove down two enemy machines. One of our machines is missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 7th.

A German official wireless message states: The English attacked on a four-kilometre front on the Ypres-Roulers Railway but failed after a stiff struggle. The enemy employed three divisions. A partial attack near Lens also failed. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes.

INFAMOUS GERMAN EXPLOIT.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says there has been a good deal of sharp fighting north of the Frezenberg Zonnebeke road, where we have driven the enemy out of several concreted posts, but have not retained possession of all of these.

The Germans launched a counter-attack at mid-day on September 6th in mass. Our artillery put down a heavy barrage, breaking up the assault and inflicting heavy losses.

A big gun duel continues in this region.

The Germans continue to bomb hospitals. The latest infamous exploit was an aerial attack on the St. Louis and Harvard American Hospitals. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, the latter including ten patients.

FRENCH FRONT.

AERIAL SUCCESSES.

PARIS, September 7th.

A *communiqué* says: We repulsed an enemy surprise attack south of Ailles.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down and twelve were forced down crippled.

Our air squadrons dropped a ton of bombs on the railway station at Thionville and a ton-and-a-quarter on the railway station at Woippy.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, September 8th.

A *communiqué* states: There was reciprocal artillery activity at various points, particularly east of Vaux Haillon, in the Champagne mountain region, and on both banks of the Meuse.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL COMMAND.

LONDON, September 8th.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges that General Smuts be given supreme aerial command.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN.

DESTRUCTIVE BRITISH FIRE.

PARIS, September 8th.

An Eastern *communiqué* states:—On the 6th inst., the artillery struggle was somewhat violent in the region of Vardar, especially on the left bank, where the British artillery continued a destructive fire.

The enemy twice successively attacked the Russian positions between Lake Prespa and Lake Ochaida. The first attack completely failed, but the second enabled the enemy to enter some elements of our advanced trenches.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY DESPERATELY RESISTING.

LONDON, September 7th.

An Italian official message states:—North-eastward of Gorizia, the enemy having suffered heavily, he is desperately resisting.

We took 204 prisoners yesterday.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE IN ABYSSINIA.

ADIS ABEBA, September 7th.

After a fierce battle near Dessie, Lidj Yassu's Army was routed. His best generals were killed.

There is a report that Lidj Yassu shot himself while escaping, but it is not yet confirmed.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

STILL RETREATING.

LONDON, September 7th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Riga, near Zegevold, there have been encounters between our rearguard and the enemy cavalry.

Zeppelins bombed Hainash without result.

Submarines shelled points on the Riga coast and attacked a transport unsuccessfully.

Our gunboats and torpedo-boats remained at the mouth of the Dvina until the last moment and convoyed steamers and floating defences from Riga.

Only enemy submarines have appeared in the Gulf of Riga, where our ships remain ready to engage the enemy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official wireless message states:—Our cavalry is successfully fighting enemy rearguards seventy kilometres to the east of Riga.

The enemy has set fire to villages between Lotse Lake and Friedrichstadt.

The booty captured at Duenamuende includes forty guns, twenty-two of which are of large calibre.

THE MENACE TO PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, September 7th.

The Commissioner on the Northern Front telegraphs that the Army is still fighting steady rearguard actions. The railway and roadway east of Riga runs between two lakes forming a bottle-neck, through which the whole Army had to pass under continuous fire. The German bombardment of the coast south of Pernau suggests the intention of landing, with the view to an advance on the railway centre of Valk, which would isolate Revel and increase the menace to Petrograd. The operations east of Riga consist of three simultaneous advances, the first along the coast; the second, on the north-east, from Uxkull with a view to cutting the Pekof Railway; and the third, to the east, threatening the Russians on the right of the Dvina. Future developments are uncertain, as the advance of the Germans northwards simply means the occupation of a greater starvation area, whereas an advance to the south would augment the foodstuffs of Germany.

PROTECTION OF PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

The Conference for the Protection of Petrograd, presided over by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, resolved to prohibit the entry of unauthorised persons and refugees. It was also resolved to prohibit similarly their admission to Moscow.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM IDEA VITAL.

LONDON, September 7th.

At the Trade Union Congress held at Blackpool, Mr. Arthur Henderson said Stockholm as a name was dead, but the idea was too vital to lose, and the people would soon find that the first steps should be taken for its resurrection.

BRITISH NAVAL MISSION TO VISIT GREECE.

LONDON, September 8th.

A telegram from Athens states that a British Naval Mission is coming to Athens to arrange for the co-operation of the Greek and Allied Navies.

GERMANY NEEDS NAVAL BASE IN HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany is pressing Holland to permit submarines to use the Scheldt with a view to establishing a base at Antwerp, promising post-war trade facilities.

HOLLAND'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

The Foreign Ministry has authorised Reuter's Agency to categorically deny the statement regarding the Scheldt, and affirms that Holland will not allow any belligerent to use the Scheldt for naval purposes.

APPEAL FOR RUSSIAN NATIONAL UNITY.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

The newspapers of all shades of opinion appeal for national unity and action in order to save the country.

The Press confirm that the Government has decided to create a special civil administration in Petrograd to maintain order and prevent the arrival of refugees from districts threatened by the enemy. Probably many notables belonging to the old *régime* at present in the fortress of Saint Peter and Paul will be expelled from Russia, also the Grand Dukes Michael, Paul and Alexandrovitch.

DIRECTOR OF CHINESE COOLIES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, September 8th.

Mr. E. T. Backhouse has been appointed Director of Chinese Coolies in France.

NEW ZEALAND TEA TAX.

WELLINGTON, September 8th.

The House of Representatives passed a Bill taxing tea threepence per pound in packets and fivepence per pound in bulk.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SEA SUPREMACY.

SHIPPING LOSSES MADE GOOD.

LONDON, September 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Birkenhead, said that the whole of the Allied cause and the freedom of the world depended on our sea supremacy, which he was certain would be more than maintained. German statesmen and the German Press had taken great pains to show the inaccuracy of the figures he recently gave in the House of Commons regarding submarinism, and the speed with which our shipping losses were being made good. The figures he gave were absolutely correct, and that fact put an end to all the enemy's hopes of winning. He was absolutely convinced that German submarines would never be able to bear down the strength of the British Empire or the hopes of the Allies.

ENJOINS PATIENCE WITH RUSSIA.

The Prime Minister admitted that the recent news from Russia was disquieting, but he had always thought that the Revolution, when it came, would postpone victory. He had expected an earlier recovery of Russia, but we must be patient. The Russian leaders, who were all brave and patriotic men, knew that in the enemy attempts at Riga the fate of the Revolution was at stake, and they would do their utmost to defend the fruits of the Revolution. The Russian leaders were repairing, under fire, the machine which had broken down, and he was confident that they would finally succeed. His chief concern was not the effect of Russia's failure to save the war, but its effects on the cause of the democracy of the world. Oppressed people took as long to get accustomed to freedom as free people to get accustomed to oppression.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was most gratified at the failure of the German attempts to sow dissension between the Allies in the East and the Allies in the West. Germany had now only decided to invade Russia because all their other methods and machinations had failed.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY REPUDIATED.

He scornfully repudiated the calumny that England was responsible for the war. England drew the sword in honour of her pledged word. Had Russia been a democracy in 1914, she would never have allowed herself to be trampled on by a confederacy of autocracy. The crisis in Russia should be viewed not despondently but hopefully, for he believed that Russia will recover and play a great part yet before the end of the war in saving the world from Prussian domination. Though there were dark clouds in the Russian sky, the sun was shining on the banners of the Allies in all other war theatres.

AN UNDEFEATED ALLY.

Germany might boast of victories in the East against unresisting forces, but she had her reply in the success of the Allies in the West, especially the recent success of the Italians. America, who had now come into the conflict, had never known defeat and this time also she, with the Allies, would triumph over the foe.

For all those reasons he asked them to be of stout heart. There might be stony paths to climb, but we would climb them; our footpaths might be bloodstained, but we should reach the heights, and then, in front, we should see the rich valleys and plains of a new world. (Loud cheers.)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ANSWERED.

LATER.

The following is an amplification of the passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech replying to the latest German attempt to throw the responsibility of the war on Great Britain:—The Prime Minister said the German attempts to produce the impression in Russia that the war was due to the machinations of England had not gone home. They knew too well that it was a calumny and a falsehood. On the face of it, the war began in the East, not the West. Russia was first in because she undertook to champion the cause of Serbia; France was brought in because she had undertaken by a solemn Treaty obligation to stand by Russia in attack; Belgium was brought in because she was on the direct road to France; and Britain was brought in because she had given her word to defend Belgium. (Cheers.) It was because the leaders of Russian democracy realised these facts that all Prussian tricks failed to move them from their loyalty towards the Allies.

PEACE TALK CONDEMNED.

CRUSHING OF GERMAN MILITARY POWER ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, September 7th.

Writing to a correspondent, condemning peace talk, Sir Edward Carson says that he has not yet seen a single suggestion how a recurrence of the present calamities can be prevented, if the Germans' lawless temper remains unrepentant. He endorses President Wilson's declaration that no terms signed by the present German rulers would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world. Nothing was more certain than that just in the proportion as the military defeat of Germany was incomplete the duration of peace would be short.

He insists that the crushing of German military power is essential in order to make fresh aggression impossible for a long time. When this is achieved, the League of Nations may possibly be established with the hope of safeguarding a durable peace. We must therefore carry on till victory is gained and the goal of deliverance reached.

MAJORITY OF GERMANS WANT PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

Herr Schiedemann, writing in *Vorwaerts*, declares that the gigantic majority of Germans favour peace by an understanding. He urges the Government publicly to repudiate its Pan-German aims, and criticises the evasiveness of the Chancellor's policy.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE ANNIVERSARY.

LORD FRENCH EXPRESSES HIS OPINIONS.

PARIS, September 7th.

Lord French, interviewed by *Le Journal* regarding the Battle of the Marne, said he was astonished that General von Kluck did not attempt to break through. All the honour for planning the battle belonged to General Joffre, and the success was largely due to the Anglo-French easterly movement. He paid a tribute to the speed of the British advance, making the Germans retreat fifty kilometres in four days. He also paid a warm tribute to Sir Douglas Haig and General Allenby and also to the irresistible valour of the French. He was unable, owing to the lack of some divisions which were sent elsewhere, to follow up the success and take Lille. Referring to his continual demands for guns and munitions, Lord French stated that Lord Kitchener declared that they would take eight years to manufacture, but Mr. Lloyd George accomplished an even bigger task. He concluded by saying there was not the slightest doubt of our complete victory.

AMERICAN AND THE WAR.

WAR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

The House of Representatives has unanimously ratified the issue of War Bonds totalling $11,358,000,000.

ENEMY CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, September 7th.

The raid on pro-German organisations, mentioned yesterday, has revealed a plot to destroy the western crops by wrecking the implements, and also copper and other mining organisations.

It is alleged that German-American firms are financing the conspiracy.

THE KAISER-TSAR TELEGRAMS.

THEIR AUTHENTICITY CONFIRMED.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

A Berlin message confirms the authenticity of the Kaiser and Tsar telegrams of 1904 and 1905, but maintains that the Kaiser's attitude was justified because Great Britain refused to allow Germany to coal Admiral Rodzjestvensky's Fleet, which was *en route* to the Far East.

HEALTH OF CANADIAN PREMIER.

OTTAWA, September 7th.

Sir Robert Borden has collapsed under the strain of work. He will probably be unable to attend the House of Commons for the remainder of the session.

JAPAN AND THE SUPPLY OF STEEL.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

The conferences between the members of the Japanese Mission and the Government officials have opened.

The Mission is principally concerned with supplying Japan with steel, to facilitate enormous shipbuilding plans.

AUSTRALIA'S TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

SYDNEY, September 7th.

Only thirty-six miles of the Trans-Continental Railway remain to be constructed.

The Minister of Railways expects that it will be completed early in October.

It is intended to run luxurious fast trains, and it is anticipated that mail steamers may decide not to come past Fremantle.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PAY.

LONDON, September 7th.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the pay of soldiers is shortly to be increased fifty per cent.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SHORTLY.

The War Office states that the newspaper statements regarding increase of soldiers' pay are unauthorised and inaccurate.

An official announcement on the subject will be issued shortly.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, September 7th.

The Commonwealth Government has introduced a War Loan Bill to raise £30,000,000, of which £20,000,000 will be floated in Australia immediately.

The Loan will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, and will be redeemable in ten years.

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REFERENDUM ON ABOLITION MAY BE TAKEN.

SYDNEY, September 7th.

The High Court has reversed the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court, which granted an interlocutory injunction against taking a proposed referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, September 7th.

The *Times* correspondent at Manchester says it is understood that arrangements for the re-opening of the "future" market are practically settled. It is not expected that dealings will be wholly unrestricted, but there will be sufficient freedom to enable importers of cotton to "hedge" their purchases.

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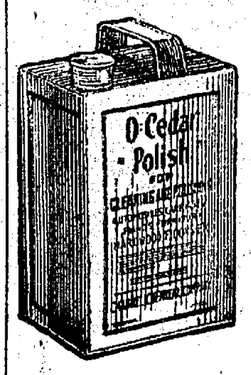

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Hundreds of delighted customers use these daily.

Small size, triangular shape **$2.25**
Large ,, round ,, **$3.50**

"O'CEDAR" POLISH.

Absolutely the most effective furniture polish made

12 oz. bottles	1 qt. cans	1 gall cans.
$1.15	$2.25	$5.75

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VACUUM CLEANERS for Carpets, Furniture, Mattresses, worked easily by one person. Nothing to get out of order. Ask for a demonstration.

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PRICE $1.00 EACH.

TEA POTS.

Old English, Brown glazed earthenware tea pots.
Make the finest cup of tea and are so cheap.

To make	4 cups	6 cups	12 cups
	75c.	90c.	$1.75

CHINA COFFEE POTS.

Glazed a beautiful brown, they are really most attractive and make delicious coffee.

To make	4 cups	6 cups
	$3.50	$4.50

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

PARIS, September 7th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

President Poincare has asked M. Ribot to reconstruct it.

REASON FOR THE CRISIS.

PARIS, September 8th.

The Cabinet crisis was due to the Almereyda revelations mentioned on the 9th inst., which resulted in the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, who was accused of laxity in his administration and with facilitating German propaganda.

The *Journal des Débats* says that the country is complaining of the indecision of Ministers.

An important group of unified Socialists last evening rejected a proposal not to participate in the next Cabinet, and resolved upon giving their whole-hearted support to the Government in the national defence with a view to a vigorous prosecution of the war and the protection of the interests of the workers.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 7th.

Silver is firm.

LONDON, September 6th.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that the price of 48½d. is a record since January, 1891.

A stream of orders from Great Britain and abroad for coinage and trade continues.

The most important fact bearing upon the strength of the market, however, is the remarkable firmness of the Shanghai exchange, which yesterday was dealt in as high as 4s. 10½d. at parity. At this figure silver could be bought profitably at much higher prices than yet quoted here.

The Raj's prohibition of the export or import of silver coincides with a further increase in the Indian Treasury's holding of silver, which is the largest since the close of 1915.

FURTHER RISE.

LONDON, September 8th.

Silver is now quoted 49d. The market is firm in the absence supplies.

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"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."

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PAY NEW DRAGER PASTILLES 2/9 PUBLISHED ON EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND EASY METHODS.
THERAPION SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON RED COUPON STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	27 Sept.	"MONTEAGLE"	24 Nov.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	25 Oct	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	20 Dec.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	...Thursday, 13th Sept., D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th Sept., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	... Sunday, 16th Sept., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	.. Saturday, 22nd Sept., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. [6

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NOV. 16. 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. Y. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	20th September.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	...	14th October.
S.S. "BINTANG"	...	17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	...	16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all [Overland] Points in the United States of America and Canada

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents

York Building [62

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
"ORANJE"	8,000	14th Sept
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th Sept.
"OPHIR"	8,000	10th Oct.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Shipbuilders, Salvors, Repairers, Boilermakers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock 787ft. by 88ft. by 34ft. etc. Patent Slipways taking vessels up to 9,000 tons. Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.

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ENGINES

TAIKOO DOCK

BOILERS

MOTORS.

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited. Mr. Roxburgh, Messrs. Thornycroft's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd.—Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 215.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE", containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

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COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.
VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS.

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TYLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS, [32

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

TEL. No. 230 or 155.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 8th, 21.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila:—Typhoon in Lat. 14 deg. N. Long. 111 deg. E., moving W.S.W. at 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 9th, at 11.35.—No returns from Japanese and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly in the vicinity of Shanghai and over S. Annam, and has increased slightly elsewhere. The typhoon of the China Sea has entered the coast and is filling up near Tourane; the typhoon of the Pacific is probably situated in the Eastern Sea to the S.E. of Shanghai, moving N.N.E.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending 8h. 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 72.91 inches, against an average of 69.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 15th September.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	10	m 3 33	6 3	0 6 a	2 2
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Tues	11	m 5 3	6 3	0 50 a	2 0
		8 28 a	4 7	11 32 a	4 3
Wed	12	m 6 25	6 5	1 30 a	1 8
		8 39 a	4 8		
Thurs.	13	m 7 19	6 7	m 0 34	4 0
		8 50 a	5 0	1 59 a	1 7
Fri.	14	m 8 0	6 7	m 1 23	3 6
		9 2 a	5 2	2 27 a	1 7
Satur.	15	m 8 34	6 7	m 2 5	3 2
		9 14 a	5 5	2 54 a	1 8
Sun.	16	m 9 6	6 7	m 2 44	3 8
		9 27 a	5 8	3 20 a	2 0

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

MIDY

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Sold by all Chemists.

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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... ... $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 11th Sept., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 11th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 12th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 16th Sept., D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36.

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA — § SHIDZUAKA MARU, Capt. Noma, 12,500 — WED'DAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.

§ INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, 12,500 — MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE	§ NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, 9,600	SUNDAY,	23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU, Capt	000	THURSDAY, Sept	20th
	§ FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, 21,000	SATURDAY,	22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.	
	§ HIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, 16,000	TUESDAY,	25th Sept., at 11 A.M.	
	§ KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara, 12,500	SATURDAY,	10th Oct., at 11 A.M.	
KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Goto, 8,000	SATURDAY,	22nd Sept.	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR.	22nd Sept
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI.	5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON.,	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR.,	10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $15.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU"	SATURDAY,	15th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	WED'DAY,	25th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE,

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	THURSDAY,	13th Sept., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

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BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow, Pakhoi and *Haiphong	*Kaifong* ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok ...	*Luchow*	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A M
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Cristobal Pisco Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso	*Anyo Maru* ...	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Chowan*	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A M
*San Francisco (Direct)	*Thor*	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Huichow* ...	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	*Empress of Japan* ...	Wednesday, 12th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via *Kobe, Honolulu and *San Francisco	*Ecuador* ...	Wednesday, 12th, Registration ... 10.15 A M, Letters 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	*Joshin Maru* ...	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	*Soshu Maru*	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Thursday, 13th 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 13th, Registration 2.15 P M, Letters 3.00 P M
*EUROPE via SIBERIA; ...	[Siberian Chinese P.O. Monday, 17th Sept.	

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$575, sellers		£23/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$60	$300		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 100		15/- int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$790, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$130		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$81		$5 int. a/c 1916/17
		$17½		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15			
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$35		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$33		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29		$2.10 for year ending 30-9-17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$92		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29		5 Ps. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$72½/74, sal.		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H and W. Dock Co.	$50	$112, sales		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 76		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$94, sellers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation ...	$75	$115		$3.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$78, buyers		$3 int. account 1917
OILS.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	£1	108 6, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	32/-		2½ for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	£1	$2.60, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	25/6		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. ...	Tls. 50	T. 36, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 129		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5, buy.		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4½		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$23		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7, sellers		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, sales		$3 for year ending 23-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$149		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$26½		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10½, buyers		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$5.90, sales		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30-4-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.30 x.d.	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.50	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.10 x.d.	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$8.75	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.00	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.60 c.d.	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50 x.d.	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec	$23.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			2/8		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 8th

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2⅛
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	439
Credits, at 4 months' sight	453½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	75⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight	— —
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, a sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	147½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	151
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	134⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	180½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	½% pm r.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	5 % pm r.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	48⅜
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.20 n
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$37.60
BAR SILVER per oz	49d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,, ...	$0.08	,,
Canton .....20 ,, ...	$0.30	Discount
Canton .....10 ,, ...	$0.00	,,

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1899;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE $1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (½ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(½ of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings.
5, Chater Road Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	... ...	1,125,000
Paid-up „	... ...	562,500
Reserve Fund „	... ...	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—ARO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKE, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOERABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [690

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuxieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Heingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsehsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinlen, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAITUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Ch'angchow, Antung. CANTON. KUNSIANG, PEKING. Kaihwa Saiyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [839

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.